Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

"TAKE ME HOME TO DIE."

This land is very bright, mother,
The flowers are very fair,
There is magic in the orange groves
There is fragrance in the air:
But take me to my good old home
Where the brook goes bubbling by,
Let us go home again mother—
Oh! take me home to die.

Let my father's hand but rest mother—
In blessing on my head,
Let my brothers and my sisters dear
But throng around my bed;
Oh, let me feel that loved ones near
Received my parting breath,
When I bid you all good night, mother
And sleep the sleep of death!

Dear mother I am weeping
I cannot stop the tears,
They're swelling at the thought of home,
And of my early years.
But I am getting faint, mother,
Oh take me to your breast,
And let me feel your lip, mother,
Again my forehead press.

There's dimness on my sight mother,
I cannot get my breath;
Is it your sobs I hear, mother;
Oh! tell me—is this death?
You'll tell my father how I yearned
Once more to see him near;
You'll kiss my brothers each for me;
They will forget, I fear.

You'll tell my sisters, mother dear,
I have gone up on high,
And if they are good children here,
They will see me when they die;
I feel I'm going now mother—
One kiss ere life is riven;
And now farewell, my own mother,
Until we meet in heaven.

ADDRESS

OF THE

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 2.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

Fellow-Citizens:—We shall now ask your attention to the character, claim, and qualifications of the Democratic nominees, and the measures and merits of the State Administration, leaving the more abstract and distant questions of discussion for future consideration.

But little need be said at this day of the merits and abilities of Governor Bigler. His personal history has become familiar to the people of the State, and his official acts furnish abundant evidence of his eminent and rare qualifications to discharge the duties of the office he now holds. From the humblest rank in society, unaided by wealth or influential friends, he rose, when yet in his minority, to the dignity of a practical printer and editor; and at a very early age, the control of an extensive and useful business. He came into the State Senate in 1842. Though young, modest and retiring, he soon made a favorable impression on the members of that body. It was the remark of a venerable Whig Senator, on hearing Gov. Bigler's maiden speech in the Senate, which was on the question of the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, "That man will some day be Governor of Pennsylvania." He served six years in that body, and few of its members have left behind them so good a record or a more spotless moral career. He was distinguished for his industry, his devotion to duty, and his entire fairness as a partizan. In the great financial crisis of 1843, that so sorely affected the credit of the State, his services were of the most eminent character.—He was constantly at his post, to meet and repel all attacks upon the honor of the State, fearlessly voting for and sustaining every practical scheme for the maintenance of her fidelity, regardless of consequences personal to himself.—We recur to the part which our candidate acted in those critical times with pride and pleasure, and we are confident that thousands of our political opponents at Philadelphia and elsewhere will join with us in this feeling.

He was the early advocate of engrafting the principle of individual liability on bank charters—of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of every measure intended to do justice to the laboring masses, and elevate their condition in life.

His report on the Tariff in 1847 stands in proud contrast with the feeble and abortive efforts of his enemies in the Senate, who attempted to break him down on that question. It was a masterly production, eloquent in language and sound in doctrine.

As much may be said of his speech made the same session on the policy of constructing the Pennsylvania Railroad. When Representatives from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh denounced the project as impracticable, as a *ruse* and a trick, Gov. Bigler advocated the feasibility of the route, and the utility of the work, foretelling what has since taken place, with remarkable accuracy. And it may not be improper at this juncture to remind the people of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh of the significant fact, that when Gov. Bigler was advocating the construction of a Railroad by a direct route from one city to the other, through our own State, a portion of the Representatives from both those cities, advocated the policy of making this connexion by a circuitous route, passing through two other States. Indeed, in every exigency that has arisen in the last ten years, Governor Bigler has been the staunch advocate of the true interests of our great commercial emporium, and her citizens will not, we trust, forget this fact on the day of the election.

His election in 1851 was a triumph of broad State and National policy, fully and fairly declared. He was presented to the people as the advocate of the Compromise measures of 1850—as the friend of the Tariff of 1846—against the Tariff of 1842—the friend of economy in public affairs—the advocate of a sound currency——the opponent of an increase of banking capital, and the advocate of the fullest liability that could be imposed on corporations.

His administration has been eventful, and distinguished by energy, ability and prudence. At the time of his induction into office, the Legislature were indulging in the practice of granting special privileges to corporations, to carry on mere business transactions, and to compete with individual enterprize. This species of legislation had been indulged in to an alarming extent. Gov. Bigler immediately took ground against it, and by a series of veto messages, embodying the soundest doctrines, sustained by the clearest and most forcible arguments, soon succeeded in convincing all parties, that such special privileges should not be granted; that those who seek to enjoy the profits of a business enterprize, under an act of corporation, should be required to bear all the responsibility. This doctrine is now the settled policy of the State.

It is a remarkable fact, that whilst Governor Bigler's vetoes in the session of 1852, were numerically greater than all that had emanated from any one of his predecessors in a full term of service, not one measure was sustained by the General Assembly against his objections. Indeed, such is the fact in reference to all his veto messages up to the present time. When the Legislature attempted to create a brood of new banks, and to extend improvidently paper issues, the fatal step was arrested by the veto power, and eleven banks were rejected at one time.—When, again, it was attempted to give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company entire control of the termini of the State works at West Philadelphia, the measure was promptly arrested by a veto; and recently, when it was proposed by the General Assembly, to relieve this same corporation and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company, from the penalties imposed by, and incurred under, the laws against the circulation of foreign small notes, thereby establishing a most dangerous and prejudicial precedent in legislation, the evil was averted by the same means.

The policy indicated by Gov. Bigler in his first message, after his induction into office, contained many wise suggestions, and amongst these was the cancellation of the six per cent. bonds of the Commonwealth then standing, by the creation of five per cent bonds. This measure was adopted, and a large sum of money saved annually to the treasury. The policy of cash payments and short settlements on the public works, suggested in the same document, had it been fully carried into effect by law, could not have failed to exercise a most healthy influence upon that branch of the public service.

His predecessor, William F. Johnston, was the author of the relief currency. Under the administration of Gov. Shunk, measures had been adopted to withdraw from circulation and cancel this noxious medium. Very soon after the Whigs came into power under Gov. Johnston, this process of cancellation, so wisely began, was arrested, and provisions made to continue this depreciated and unconstitutional currency in circulation, by paying the banks a large compensation, from time to time, for reissuing the defaced notes. Amongst the first measures of the present administration, was to make provision for the final withdrawal and extinction of this currency, and the work of cancellation is again in operation.

In this single item of State policy, fellow-citizens, we have a very striking illustration of the difference between Federal and Democratic measures. It is for you to determine which are right, and the best adapted to promote the prosperity of the State.

But in nothing has Gov. Bigler rendered a more important service to the people, than by his constant and untiring efforts to break down the pernicious system of omnibus and special legislation. This was among his earliest recommendations, and in the session of 1853, a few general laws were adopted on the report and recommendation of commissioners appointed by him for that purpose under an act of the legislature, and much good was thus effected.

In the Governor's Message of 1854, however, he placed the axe at the root of this tree of evil, this spreading Upas, by declaring most emphatically, that he should no longer participate in that offensive system of legislation: and that the whole power of the Executive Department should be wielded against it. This sentiment received the universal approbation of all parties. The General Assembly acted on the suggestion, and the people are presented with the laws of 1854, each separate from the other, and standing on its own merits. This has never occurred before, since the organization of the Government. Had the present administration no other claim, this alone should command the favorable judgment of the people.

The policy of the administration, is now well defined on all subjects, and its continuance cannot fail to promote the substantial welfare of the people. At the time of its induction into power, a number of improvements were in progress of construction, which have cost a much larger sum than had been anticipated, and this circumstance, it is true, has to some extent embarrassed the policy of the administration. But it must be remembered, that these schemes were not commenced at the instance of Governor Bigler. They had been undertaken before he came into office; and the wise policy seemed to be to prosecute them to an early completion. Indeed it has been declared as a fixed policy of the administration, that no new schemes of improvement shall be commenced.

Nor has the honor and diginty of the State been permitted to suffer in any instance. When the executive of a neighboring state refused to surrender a fugitive from justice, against whom a true bill of indictment for kidnapping had been found in the county of Chester, the right and dignity of the Commonwealth was vindicated in a paper of surpassing power and ability.—Long after its author shall have retired from public life—yea, after his head shall be pillowed beneath the sods of the valley, this document will be referred to in the archieves of Pennsylvania, as a model for other Executives, and continue to excite the pride and admiration of her people.

When again at a subsequent period, an exigency arose at the city and county of Erie, involving to no inconsiderable extent the honor and dignity of the State, he was not found wanting, but came up fully to public expectation.—His energy and firmness in this crisis commanded the respect of all. When told, as he was frequently, that the measure he deemed expedient to adopt, would prejudice his political prospects in this or that locality, his uniform reply was—"it mattered not, he had the honor of the State to protect, and that should be done at all hazards."

Fellow-citizens: shall an officer thus honest, devoted, prudent and able, be discarded, or stricken down, for light and imaginary causes? Shall a policy in State affairs so wise, be abandoned to give place to Federal Rule? We hope not; and we would be doing injustice to the people to even entertain the thought for a moment. We believe you will retain Gov. Bigler as you have done all his Democratic predecessors, for the constitutional term. We do not claim perfection for his administration, nor for the man. There are, doubtless, grounds for honest differences of opinion, whether the wisest policy has at all times been pursued, but we do claim that the good greatly preponderates, and that his purposes have been universally pure and patriotic. In the distribution of executive patronage, every one who applied could not be appointed, and although this was necessarily so, and is a difficulty which must be encountered by all administrations some worthy citizens may have felt that they had just cause for complaint—but so long as the public service be well performed you will agree with us, that it is of minor importance who shall be the agent of the work—and certainly no man will forsake his principles and party, for reasons so untenable and results so unavoidable.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, the Democratic candidate for judge of the Supreme Court requires no recommendation at our hands. He had been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. His eminent qualifications for the place, his profound schorlaship, his fine literary attainments and his unsullied moral character, are the theme of general admiration, among men of all parties, lawyers and laymen. Indeed, these qualifications, his entire and peculiar fitness, his honesty and great moral worth, will not be gain-sayed by the most violent partizan. It would baffle the most prolific brain to produce one well founded reason against his re-election. The numerous opinions he has written since he has been the Chief Justice of the present very able and learned Bench, not long since chosen by the people of Pennsylvania under their remodiled constitution, by which they are permitted to choose, as is their right, the administrators as well as the makers of the laws, and his literary productions at an earlier period of his life, have distinguished him as a man of extraordinary powers of mind, and have made for him a reputation of which his native State may justly boast.

Fellow-citizens, such distingushed men among you, sbould be cherished and sustained.—They are your jewels above all price, above all temporary considerations, and among a great people, constitute much of your celebrity and power. We say, therefore, it is obviously your interest to retain this able and just judge in your service. We know that republics are sometimes charged with being ungrateful, and if you repudiate Judge Black, it would give color to the accusation. Such a result, however, we have not the slightest reason to apprehend.

Henry S. Mott, Dsq., the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is likewise eminently worthy of your confidence and support. He has heretofore filled several public stations, in addition to that of Representative in the lower branch of the Legislature. In the discharge of the duties devolved upon him in these respective stations, he has given evidence, that he is possessed of a clear mind, of a sound, practical judgement, of habits of industry and principles of strict integrity. He is well qualified by education and experience to perform the duties of the office for which he is named. Of his personal merits and excellent qualities of head and heart, you could have no stronger evidence, than is furnished in the united and zealous support extended to him by his neighbors and those who knew him most intimately. We do not doubt his triumphant election.

But let us, fellow-citizens, in addition to the views presented for your consideration in our last address, again ask your attention for a moment, to the aspect of the opposition to Democratic nominees. The Whigs as a party have no principles to bind them together: neither State nor national policy on which to rally.—One after another, in rapid succession, their measures of public policy have been rejected by the people and utterly abandoned by themselves. The operations of time and experience have falsified all their former dogmas. The Bank of the United States—the Bankrupt act—the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—the tariff of 1842 or indeed any tariff avowedly for protection—have all become "obsolete ideas"—descended to "the tomb of the Capulets." Hostility to territorial extension in general, including the acquisition of Louisiana and Texas—hostility to the Independent Treasury—the tariff of 1846—to the war with Mexico—to the acquisition of California—to the liability of stockholders in banks and corporations generally, together with their terrific descriptions of the usurpations and tyranny of the one man or qualified veto power, with which the constitution of the general government, and the constitutions of the several States, have wisely clothed the chief magistrates of the States and the nation—have become dead stock in the political market. Never was a party before so barren of all the elements of existence or power. There is, we assert, without fear of contradiction, no instance to be found in the modern history of a political party, that has been so uniformly wrong on every question, and against which time and experience have spoken in such terrible tones of condemnation—whose follies and errors have recoiled with such a fearful and bitter retribution. There is now not a vestige of Federal or Whig policy to be found in the country, and not an accusation has been made against democratic policy and measures that has not been shown to be unfounded and been properly rebuked by the people.—As an organization they stand before the country condemned and demoralized.

This position is felt and acknowledged by a large portion, the moderate men, of the Whig party. But the lessons of experience have never taught many of their leaders wisdom, and we now find them indulging in the grievous error of attempting to reconstruct that party on false and fleeting ideas, without any of the principles of their former creed on which to base an organization. It is a dangerous experiment, and it will prove an entire failure, as many sensible and candid Whigs are free to acknowledge. The rank and file are boldly asked to accept the current *isms* of the day as their political creed. But the effort is vain, for these harebrained crotchets are openly rejected by some, and quietly despised by others. Nor is the alliance spoken of entirely agreeable to the new parties. They wisely dread the fatal influence of Whig antecedents, and are shrewdly insisting, that if an alliance effectual is to be formed, Whiggery must be an unseen element—that political temperance, Nativeism, or Abolitionism may triumph, but Whiggery never! They think it an unpropitious time to join that disintegrated party.

Yet reduced to such a hopeless position these leaders manifest a willingness to fall in with "every wind of doctrine" that may promise to result in temporary success. Hence we find them ready to tamper with sectarian prejudices—to excite one sect of professing christians against another—to array one class of citizens against another—to prostitute the cause of temperance and the sacred cause of education to mere partizan ends—and thus minister to the worst passions that have ever enslaved the human heart and brought strife and contention into the world—to disregard the admonitions and teachings to George Washington, and trample under foot the obligations to the constitution of our common country. And all this they do, to promote no great end of public policy, but to gain political power.

Mr. Webster predicted on his dying couch, and sent the prediction to his friend Rufus Choate, that after 1852 the Whig party would exist only in history. The facts we have detailed verify that prophecy. If that great man and his still greater compeer in statesmanship, Henry Clay, were permitted to return amongst us, they would asseverate that the present Whig party is not that which they were accustomed to advise and counsel. The respectable and high toned, though often mistaken gentlemen, who used to rally under the lead of these great statesmen, would never condescend to such a humiliating, dishonorable and anti-republican position as that now assumed by some of their former political associates.

It constitutes one branch of the present tactics of the opposition to the democracy to raise a clamor about the supposed diversion of the common school fund to sectarian purposes—and this matter has not been deemed beneath the dignity of a notice by the Whig State Central Committee. We will give you, fellow-citizens, in answer to this charge of the opposition, a plain statement of facts, and a brief history of their own conduct on this school question.

In 1836 when Joseph Ritner was Governor, and both branches of the Legislature were composed of a majority of Whigs, the common school law was re-enacted, and a feature engrafted thereon, giving a portion of the fund to endowed schools, and also to the schools of religious denominations on certain conditions, which can be seen in all the school laws, as we will detail from that time until a change was made by the law of the last session of the general assembly. In 1849, when Wm. F. Johnston was Governor, and the legislature was composed of a majority of Whigs, the school law was again revised, and the feature providing for a distribution of the fund to religious sects was retained, and the law was *approved* by the then Executive of the State. In the course of the last session of the legislature, when both branches were Democratic, with a democratic Governor, the school law was again revised and re-enacted, but all the sectarian features were stricken out. In the face of this record, showing that they and they only as a party when in power, have engrafted this feature on the system, they have the hardihood to come before the public and attempt to make a false issue against the Democratic party on this question. Rangling demagogues attempted last winter to excite prejudice on the subject and raise an alarm as to the action of the legislature, when not a single petition was presented asking for the measure, nor a motion made to that effect. Comment is unnecessary. We only ask, if the democracy be not friendly to the school system, how it comes that it has been so long cherished and perfected under Democratic rule.

The effort of our opponents to excite religious prejudices against us is no new thing. You will all remember that when that good and pure man, Francis R. Shunk, was the Democratic nominee for Governor, the Whigs attempted to raise a sectarian prejudice against him. He was charged with submission to Catholic influence, and with trampling upon the American flag while walking in a Catholic procession at Pittsburg. But this shameless expedient failed, and Mr. Shunk was elected and lived long enough to live down all these slanderous accusations.

We need not reiterate the system of tactics adopted by the Whigs in the Presidential contest of 1852, in which they courted the Catholics and foreigners with the same *sincerity* that they had previously denounced and reviled them. And now with a foreigner on their ticket, they have the hardihood to change their policy again, and have commenced to fan the flames of prejudice against adopted citizens, and those professing a certain religious belief, whether native or foreign born. They wish to create the impression, that every adopted citizen who happens to hold an office under a democratic administration, has been selected because he was such—that every man of the Catholic faith was selected because he was of that sect. It is not for us to say why the Whigs have so long continued Jos. R. Chandler, a Catholic, in important offices, or why they have nominated Mr. Darsie an adopted citizen for Canal Commissioner—but we do say that the Democratic party, treating all classes of citizens and all religious sects alike, adhere to the constitution and reward men according to their merits and qualifications. Some Catholics and adopted citizens, it is true, have been appointed to office under the present State administration, and some of both these classes have been turned out—but the religious views of either the applicant or incumbent were not considered in any case. If it was contended that too many Methodists and Presbyterians had been appointed, and that this fact was the consequence of religious bias, the charge would have quite as much the appearance of truth.

This, we believe, is equally true of the National Administration, as by authentic statistics it appears, that out of four thousand three hundred and three office holders in the employ of the General Government in the various departments at Washington, and acting as Ministers Plenipotentiary and Consuls, and in the Custom Houses, &c., in the several States, there are but four hundred and one of foreign birth, being but nine and three-tenths per cent., of the whole number. The white population of the United States by the census of 1850, which we take for illustration, was twenty-one millions, seven hundred and ninety-three thousand six hundred and three. Of this number, two millions two hundred and forty thousand five hundred and thirty-five were foreign born, being ten and two-tenths per cent. of the whole white population.

Out of one hundred and fifty-two appointments in the Custom Houses of Pennsylvania, but eighteen are of foreign birth, being but seven per cent. of all the appointments.

The whole white population of Pennsylvania amounted by the same census to two millions two hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty. Of this number three hundred and three thousand one hundred and five were of foreign birth, being thirteen and two-tenths per cent.

So that according to a mathematical calculation it is shown that our adopted citizens have not received that proportion of the offices either in the State or Nation, to which they are entitled by their numerical strength.

Besides, of the eighteen adopted citizens employed in any kind of official capacity in Pennsylvania, connected with the collection of the customs, it appears that two receive three dollars per day, and the others acting merely as night inspectors or watchmen, only one dollar and fifty cents per day each—that nearly, if not all of them, came to this country before they were of age, have lived here from twenty to thirty years, and have children and some of them grand children, born here.

In the army and navy of the country, the foreigners furnish most of the rank and file, but very few officers indeed of foreign birth are now in the public service. The disparity in this particular is marked and manifest, in favor of the native born citizens.

Is it not, then, beneath the dignity of what was once a great political party, to set the country in a roar over these things?

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we must ask you to guard against the devices of an artful and unscrupulous enemy. Do not be misled. This horror of foreigners, and this sectarian clamor are to get votes. It is one of the means, as the most available for the time being, which the leaders adopt to deceive the honest masses. Let Gov. Bigler and his administration stand on their own merits. Look at these, not at extraneous questions over which he has had and can have no control, and which cannot be affected either by his election or defeat. Having done this, you cannot fail to rally to his support, and to that of the whole ticket presented for your consideration and approval.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, *Chairman.*

George C. Welker, *Secretary.*

August 3, 1854.

Singular Occurrence.—The following is from the Centreville *Times*:—"Under the obituary head in to-day's paper will be found the death of Mr. Jacob Reese. On the day of his death, Mr. Reese was engaged in seeding oats, and towards evening was startled by a voice, apparently at his elbow, saying, 'You may sow but shall not reap!' He looked around, and seeing no one, continued his work of seeding, attributing it, as he afterwards stated, to his imagination. At every step, however, the warning was repeated, end at last, unable to bear it, he proceeded home to his wife. He was persuaded by her that it was only imaginable, and finding that he had no fever, and did not complain of any unusual indisposition, she induced him to return to the field. There, however, the same solemn warning voice attended him at every step—'You may sow, but you shall not reap!' and in a state of extreme agitation, he again ceased work and went home. He took an early supper, was shortly after attacked with a swelling in the throat, and before sunrise next morning was a corpse."

The Cape Fear Bill.—In the Senate, on Saturday, a message was received from the President, stating that he approved and signed the bill making appropriations for the removal of obstructions at Cape Fear River, but that he had approved the same on the ground that the obstructions to be removed were placed there by the Government of the United States.

The Devotion of Foreigners.

During a debate in the United States Senate, week before last, on the Homestead Bill, Gen. Shields, in answer to a question put by Mr. Mallory, (says the *Valley Spirit*), stated that a majority of the men in the regular army, during the war with Mexico, were foreigners. And Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, who opposed granting foreigners the same privileges under the bill as Americans, candidly said that "the truth of history required him to state, that when the officers of the Palmetto regiment were all shot down at Churubusco, *the flag of the regiment was tied around the body of a gallant Irishman, and was thus carried on through the battle to victory.*"

Is there a genuine American living who would restrict the privileges of any man, no matter where he was born, who fought in the ranks of our army in Mexico? Never did a braver, truer band than the handful of regulars we sent to Mexico, go to battle; and yet a majority of them come under the ban of Know Nothingism, the new adjunct of Whiggery. Even the gallant Irishman who tied the American flag round his body and carried it before the enemy, would not be permitted by Know Nothingism to share all the privileges of an American citizen.

Gen. Scott stated, during the late Presidential campaign, that foreigners had followed him to every battle-filed on which he had fought, and that he never led braver men into action.—The great Washington also leaned on the arms of foreigners when he battled for his country's independence, and the patriotism of a foreigner enabled him to capture the Hessians at Trenton, an event which electrified and inspired the whole country. We present an extract from a a letter written by Washington to Robert Morris:

"My army is encamped on the Delaware, opposite Trenton, where our foes are concentrated; our wants are great—$10,000 is necessary to gain the proper information and place me in a position to justify an offensive movement against the enemy; to you, Robert Morris, can I only look for assistance."

And Robert Morris, who was not born in this country, rendered that assistance! *On his own note* he borrowed the sum asked for by the "Father of his Country," and the victory of Trenton speedily followed. If Robert Morris were now living in the city in which he borrowed ten thousand dollars to enable Washington to capture the Hessians at Trenton, the Whig and Know Nothing Mayor of that city would not appoint him a Policeman. Indeed, there must have been Know Nothings there at the close of the Revolution; for after Morris had bankrupted himself to save America from the British yoke, he was imprisoned for debt.—If the names of the persons who oppressed him after he had saved them from oppression could be obtained, they ought to be enrolled as honorary members of every Know-Nothing association.—They are entitled to rank as Patriarchs of the Institution.

Making Love to the Wrong Person.—A Cincinnati paper is responsible for the following:

"A young gentleman, who had been paying his addresses *in propria persona* to a young lady in this city, left a few months ago, and went down the river on business. A correspondence was immediately opened between the enamored pair, and after exchanging several letters, the young lady was mortified to find that her letters were unanswered, and, consequently, she ceased; writing. But the real secret of her receiving no letters was the fact that another young lady of the same name, supposing they were intended for her, took them from the post-office and opened a correspondence with the proxy lover. Some two months passed away, when the young man wound up by a direct answer, averring at the same time that he thought the tone of her letters very different from those received when he first left Cincinnati, and upbraided his fair love with inconstancy. This last epistle was too much for our romantic incognito, and being conscience smitten for the part she had been acting, and fully persuaded that some other lady had been pining for the man she was wooing, sought her out, and delivered up the letters to their rightful owner. The matter was speedily arranged, and the real lovers have since become united in the bands of wedlock."

Arrison in Iowa.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, living at Croton, Lee county, Iowa, writes under date of the 18th, as follows, concerning the appearance at that place of Dr. Arrison, the supposed murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Allison, of Cincinnati, his attempted arrest and subsequent escape:

Our little village has been distracted with the most intense excitement since Saturday evening last, by the arrival of Wm. H. Arrison, from Cincinnati, who it is supposed, caused the destruction of Mr. Allison and wife, on the 26th ult. It is reported that Arrison left debts to be collected, and the amount forwarded in draft to this office. Expecting to receive the draft, he called at the post office, and was supplied with the letters that had arrived, one of them containing the draft. From information that had been received with respect to Arrison, some of the citizens were prepared to take action towards securing him. Accordingly, quite a number started in pursuit. They found him at his father's, who lives some three miles from this place, but, from some cause, allowed him to escape, which he did in the most precipitate manner, nothing definite being heard from him since. The conclusion is that he has made for his brother's, living in Apponnoose county, and from thence further west.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, August 11, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Ticket.

GOVERNOR:

HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

☞ A YOUNG MAN, of *unexceptionable morals*, and agreeable disposition, between the age of 17 and 18 years, will be taken at this office, to learn the Printing Business, on favorable terms.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Democracy of Bedford County will be held in the Court House in Bedford on Monday evening September 4, 1854, for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, and making all other necessary arrangements for the fall campaign. It is hoped there will be a general turn-out. Several Addresses will be delivered on the occasion.

Gov. Bigler.

☞ The Governor left Bedford Springs on last Monday morning, improved in health and much pleased with his visit. He is now ready to address his fellow-citizens, and account to them for all his official acts.

☞ Chief Justice BLACK and Lady spent a few days at the Springs last week. He is in excellent health, and looks as natural as ever.

☞ Our old friend, JOHN SNODGRASS, Esq. of Westmoreland County, arrived at the Bedford Springs on last Thursday and left for home on Monday. He expects to return shortly.

Second Address.

☞ We publish on the first page of the Gazette of to-day the second Address of the State Central Committee; and, as it relates principally to the *State Administration*, it will command general attention. The statements it contains are plain unvarnished facts, well known to the great body of the people of both parties, and the freemen of Pennsylvania will esteem it a pleasant duty to re-elect a man who has done so much to promote their best interests. The Old Keystone never had a more able and honest Chief Magistrate than it has in the person of WILLIAM BIGLER.

Major General 16th Division.

☞ Our young friend, A. H. COFFROTH, Esq., of Somerset, has been *unanimously* elected Maj. General of the Division composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset, Fulton, Cambria, and Blair, a compliment of no ordinary character. That he will discharge his duties in a manner creditable to himself and the Volunteers under his command, we have no doubt. We heartily congratulate him upon his elevation to this distinguished trust.

"KNOW NOTHINGS."

The association of impostors who organized themselves under this name, in Lodges, all over the country, within a few months are already broken up. Honest men, of all parties, who were entrapped into it, found it pervaded by an *evil spirit*, and saw that it was intended for *wicked purposes*. They have renounced and revealed all their secrets, their signs and pass words, their horrible oaths, and their unhallowed and blasphemous ceremonies. It turns out to be a base conspiracy against the *Constitution* and *Laws* of the Country, and an insult upon all the forms and principles of the Christian religion. Their great anxiety to get as many members as possible, made them reckless, and they got some who happened to have consciences, and so the thing is exposed and knocked into pieces.

But one thing we hope will be remembered, at least until the next election, and that is this:—That JAMES POLLOCK, the Whig candidate for Governor, was *noodle* enough to join this conspiracy, and *not honest enough to expose it*. The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* and *Argus* boldly assert that he joined the Lodge No. 6, of the "Sons of the Sires of '76," commonly known as "Know Nothings," meeting at the N. E. corner of Ninth and Arch streets on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—that ROBERT T. CONRAD and SAMUEL ALLEN, High Sheriff, were present—that the presiding officer of that Lodge is JAMES S. PRINGLE, No. 338 Vine street; Mr. WOODWARD is Vice President. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, No. 398 Market street, is a very active member of that Lodge.

They assert further that GEORGE R. SMITH, 189 Arch street, ex-member of the Legislature, was also there in company with Mr. POLLOCK on the evening of his initiation.

Mr. POLLOCK does not deny this statement. If he dares to do so, the editors of the papers alluded to say *they are prepared to prove it*. There were men present who will not commit perjury in a Court of Justice for the sake of saving him or his companions.

The great cardinal principles of this organization seems to be that the PEOPLE are not to be trusted with their own affairs—that a free Republican Government, in which all the citizens have an equal right to be consulted, is a mere farce—that popular sovereignty must cease, and the country be governed by bands of midnight conspirators, who are sworn to conceal from the public eye all their designs, their intentions, and their purposes. This object of concealing their purposes from the people, is considered by them so important that any amount of falsehood may be perpetrated which they think necessary to accomplish it. They are taught that false speaking is not only justifiable, but in strict accordance with their oaths. And these are the men who want to govern the country and regulate its religion!!!

Mr. POLLOCK has acquired all the contempt of a true Know Nothing for the intelligence of the people. He has been in communion with them a little less than two months, and they have already taught him their principles so effectually that he sneers at the right of the people to manage their own Government, as will be seen by his recent letter to certain gentlemen in Sullivan county, in which he denounces POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY as a FALSE PRETENCE.

We exposed this letter at some length last week. It is a subject for grave reflection that a candidate for Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania should have the hardihood to denounce the great fundamental principles of a Republican Government which our fathers bled and died to establish. But it shows what can be done by a little training in a *Know Nothing* Lodge. "Popular Sovereignty," if we believe him, is a "false pretence" which must go down, and the decrees of a midnight cabal, bound together by impious oaths, and effecting its secret purposes by base falsehood, is to be substituted in place of "Popular Sovereignty!"

Should Mr. POLLOCK be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, which oath would he keep—the one taken before the Order of "Know Nothings," or that taken before the Legislature of Pennsylvania? In either case he would be bound to commit PERJURY. As a Know Nothing, he has sworn to *violate the Constitution* by disfranchising men who are now recognized as citizens *under that instrument*. As Governor, he would take an oath to support and defend the Constitution, which stands in direct conflict with the oath he took in the order of Know Nothings!

Judge Pollock a Convert to Free Trade!

He Renounces all his Theories and Principles!

READ! PAUSE!! REFLECT!!!

☞ On the 27th day of June, 1846, Mr. POLLOCK, the present Whig nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, made a speech in Congress against the Tariff of 1846, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"I believe," said Mr. Pollock, "Secretary Walker will find himself mistaken in his premises and his conclusions. Instead of the Revenues being *increased* in the manner and to the amount named, they will be *diminished* in a great proportion. I will not undertake to review all his calculations—but if Secretary Walker or any of his friends can prove that the proposed Bill (the Tariff of 1846) will increase the revenue—the duty on Tea and Coffee included—five millions—I am ready to *renounce all my theories and principles, and become a convert to the free trade doctrines*." See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 1st session, 20th Congress, page 720.

Now for the proof.—A reference to OFFICIAL RECORDS show that the operations of the Tariff act of 1846, for the *first* fiscal year after its enactment, INCREASED the revenue five millions forty-four thousand four hundred and three dollars and nine cents over the *last* fiscal year under the Tariff of 1842! whilst the total revenue realized for the first twenty-two months under the Tariff of 1846, amounted to fifty-six million six hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-nine cents, being a much *larger* sum than was ever before received from duties during any equal period under the tariff acts of 1824, 1828, 1832, and 1842!!

—Therefore, according to a solemn pledge made upon the floor of Congress, Mr. POLLOCK has become a *convert* to the doctrines of "FREE TRADE," and the "*great Whig Protection Party of 1842*" now attempt to rally under the leadership of its avowed advocate! If Mr. Pollock can succeed in fastening the doctrines of free trade upon the Country, DIRECT TAXATION must be resorted to for the support of government, and Pennsylvania's share of this TAX will be about five million of dollars annually!! No wonder our opponents have abandoned all their old issues, and covered themselves under the mantle of a *secret sworn combination*, with such a *Prophet* as Mr. POLLOCK leading their forlorn hope! How is Mr. Pollock to get out of this dilemma? If he pleads *ignorance* as an excuse for the silly declarations contained in the above extract from his speech, who will say that he is fit for Governor? This interrogatory will make a direct appeal to the good sense of every voter in the State, whether Whig or Democrat. We have much more to say on this subject hereafter.

Judge Pollock a Know Nothing.

JUDGE POLLOCK NOT A KNOW-NOTHING.—The *Clinton Tribune*, in noticing the fact that the *Jersey Shore Republican* publishes an article from the *Argus*, in which it is asserted that Judge Pollock is a member of the Order of Know-Nothings:—that he joined the Order in Philadelphia, on the evening of June 19th, says: Now we know nothing about the Know-Nothings. But this we do know:—and our knowledge comes so direct, and from so credible a source that it is as good as if we had heard Mr. Pollock say it himself—this, we say, we do know, that Judge Pollock is not a member of the Order of Know Nothings. This is a simple fact, and the *Argus* may put it in its pipe and smoke it.—*News*.

The simple denial of the *Clinton Tribune*, will not avail against the facts we presented in our article charging Judge Pollock with being a member of the secret order of Know-Nothings. We gave the *time*, the *place*, the circumstances, and the oaths taken by Mr. Pollock. All these we are prepared to substantiate by evidence, when Judge Pollock *himself* will say he is not a member of the order referred to.—The special pleading of the *Tribune* is, that the technical name of the order is not Know-Nothing. That is not broad enough to cover the charge. Know-Nothings is the name by which the order is known in the community, and, therefore, when we charge Judge Pollock with being a member of that secret association, it will not avail for his friends to endeavor to extricate him by a mere subterfuge. The point is the principles and intentions of the order, not the mere designation.

We are prepared with the proof whenever the *Clinton Tribune* will screw Judge Pollock's courage to the point of a public denial of his connection with the secret order of Know-Nothings. In this city he is claimed by the members as their candidate. His membership is not denied or questioned by the adherents of that political religious association. The fact is not contradicted by the *Sun* and *Reporter* the especial organs of Know-Nothingism, but on the contrary, the first named journal boldly enunciates to the Whigs the fact that if Judge Pollock is elected it will be by influences foreign to the organization of the Whig party. All these circumstances show incontestably that Judge Pollock is in full communion with, and enjoys the confidence of the Know-Nothings of this city and State and looks to their support for his chance of election. If he is not a member, why does not his especial defender, the *Clinton Tribune*, contain a denial above Judge Pollock's own signature? Let us have the information from the fountain. The stream may be diverted if not corrupted.

The true secret of the whole affair is, that Judge Pollock joined the order of Know-Nothings with a hope that the fact would not be discovered, and he could thus reap the benefits of the association without encountering its disadvantages. The municipal election in this city turned his head giddy with visions of the Gubernatorial chair. But we exposed his association with a secret order, holding such monstrous doctrines, and in all sections of the State the most intense excitement prevails with reference to the fact. Even members of his own party are denouncing him for his course, while the Democracy are rallying for the Constitution and the rights of conscience, both of which Judge Pollock has sworn to violate. Here are the two fires between which Mr. Pollock is roasting. He dare not deny his membership. If he does the Know-Nothings will repudiate him. Its open avowal would alienate a large portion of the Whig party in the interior from his support, while silence is construed into either a tacit admission of the charge, or cowardice, both of which are alike disastrous. In this dilemma the *Clinton Tribune* comes to the rescue with a mere quibble, a subterfuge, so petty and imbecile, that even the *News* will not endanger its character for intelligence and veracity by endorsing it as worthy of credence.

We again tell the voters of the Old Keystone that *James Pollock is a member of the secret political religions order of Know Nothings*. Let him, as a man and a citizen, deny it on his own responsibility. The mere dodging of the *Clinton Tribune* is worth nothing against the proof we have submitted. It has not even dared to allege that Judge Pollock ever said he was not a member. The whole denial rests on the word of somebody who is as good as Judge Pollock.—Who that somebody is, we know not, nor do we care. All we desire is to see the denial of Judge Pollock. Shall we have that? Will the *Clinton Tribune* waken up this Know-Nothing candidate for Governor?—*Phila. Argus*.

☞ An article on "Temperance," by the Bedford County Executive Temperance Committee, will appear in the next Gazette.

☞ There will be Episcopal service in the Lutheran Church on next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. LEVINE, from Mississippi, will officiate.

DEDICATION.

☞ The M. E. Church at Centreville, Bedford County, will be dedicated to Almighty God on Sunday the 20th inst. All persons having claims against said Church will present them to JACOB ANDERSON, Treasurer, prior to the day of dedication.

The public are respectly invited to attend.

A WORD FITLY SPOKEN.—Gen. Cass said recently in the Senate of the United States:—"Independently of its connection with human destiny hereafter, I believe the fate of this republican government is indissolubly bound up with the fate of the christian religion, and that a people who reject its holy faith, will find themselves the slaves of their own evil passions and of arbitrary powers."

☞ The following chaste, eloquent, and beautiful remarks, by Hon. P. C. SHANNON, will be read with interest by every body, and hence we take great pleasure in giving them a place in our columns.—Judge Shannon ranks among the brightest intellects in the State, and, as a forcible and pleasant speaker, has few equals:

Address of Hon. P. C. Shannon,

At the Tournament at Bedford Springs, on Thursday last.

In this goodly presence, upon this august occasion, and, allow me to add, in this August weather, I know your indulgence will excuse me for saying that I know not how fittingly to discharge the duty enjoined upon me by the kindness of the Committee. I would most especially, and above all things, desire to say something appropriate to the locality and becoming the occasion; but the lateness of the hour at which I was notified of their wishes, has prevented me from putting my thoughts together as I would like to do.

Here amid this array of beauty and display of chivalry, in one of the sweetest spots in the whole land, beneath the shade of The mountain amidst whose evergreen foliage young steps love to wander, and upon whose lofty brow the evening star seems to linger—here, by the margin of crystal, health-bestowing fountains, whose equable, never-ceasing flow is like the lapse of Time itself, are we assembled to revive, by mimic contest, the historic associations of another land and a by-gone age. History and Romance combine to give interest to this festivity. In a new hemisphere, we renew the historic recollections of the old world from which our fathers came. For alas! the only dust that antiquity has left for us, is the dust of the Indian, and of the immense primeval forests—of the white-armed sycamore, the tapering maple and the giant oak. Back from this spot and this age—back through the long, shadowy vista of centuries, are we, in imagination, carried to the tribes and nations who have gone, and to the spirit-stirring scenes that shall exist no more forever.

To the contemplative mind, as well as to the fervid imagination, there is wholesome food furnished by this simple gathering.

The age of so-called chivalry has, indeed, passed away. No grand old feudal towers cast their lengthened shadows over the face of the country. We see no long arrays of Knights, Squires, and Yeomen bold. The sweet isles of the Mediterranean and the far-off plains of Jerusalem, do not now re-echo the tramp of war-horses, and the shouts of helmeted and mailed Crusaders. No more do we hear the song of the Troubadour and the lay of the wandering Minstrel. Not for us does the vesper-bell from the time-dimmed and ivy-clad cathedral, send forth its clear, silvery tones on the evening air. That age, with its good and its evil, its glories and its imperfections, has, like a beautiful vision, vanished away.

Now intellectual strength is the measure of superiority; and the plaudits of the multitude and the crown of reward are bestowed upon him, who, by the depth of his investigation and the profundity of his thought, has brought forth something calculated to benefit his country and exalt his species. Now the way to immortality lies not so much through the ensanguined field of strife, as through the enamelled paths of science.

The merely military and feudal age has gone, and now is the era of intellectual struggling for acquisition and extension. The grim-visaged, iron age of the poet has been succeeded by the golden reign of intellect—of mind straining, reaching and yearning after still greater things—things unknown and invisible. With this sublime struggle everywhere going on, this war of analysis and synthesis, this mighty contest in which Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Astronomy are taking part—with it who does not sympathise? Under its banners—for it is the cause of truth contending upon every land and sea; who will refuse to enrol himself, even as one of the humblest of followers, "helmeted and panoplied for the fray?" For what cannot intellect accomplish? It plucks the pearl from the coral wave that it may deck the brow of Beauty; it riots with a Milton or a Byron in the fairyland of Poesy; treads with a Newton the chambers of the sky, or grasps with a Morse the flame that quivers round the celestial throne!

"The human mind, that lofty thing,
The palace and the throne
Where Reason sits, a sceptered king,
And breathes his judgment tone!
Oh! who with silent step shall trace
The borders of that haunted place
Nor in his weakness own,
That mystery and marvel find,
That lofty thing, the human mind?"

But although the tinseled forms of ancient chivalry have disappeared, yet its true spirit still survives, and will not perish. It was not the fragrance of the Syrian flower born "to bud, and bloom, and wither in an hour." The passions are the sources from which spring, in all their modifications, the sentiments and the manners of a people; and as the former are generally the same in all ranks and conditions, in all countries and ages, it follows that the opinions, habits of thinking, and actions of men, however influenced by the peculiar state of society and the progress of the arts, must still, upon the whole, bear a strong resemblance to each other. There are certain things which cannot die. Philosophy, Poetry, Music and Truth, in their purest sense, can never die. They are as immortal as their birth-place and as lasting as eternity. So the olden chivalry was founded upon certain enduring principles, which, constituting its spirit, will live on forever, when its outward form has mouldered into decay only affording food for the historian and novelist. It inculcated as primordial conditions, Love of Country, Honor, Courage, and more still, Devotion to Woman. Yes, it sought the comfort and exaltation of Woman and looked upon her applause as the best earthly reward of bravery, and the great incentive to renown. In Camp and in Court, by the *bivouac*, in the lonely mountain glen, or on the star-guided ship the true Knight thought ever of his lady-love, whilst minstrels sang her praises in bower and hall. The frigid hearts of the northern hordes, who destroyed nearly all the marks of the pagan civilization, grew softened and humane under the sunny influences of southern Europe—and Andalusia, Arragon and Normandy became the abodes of feudal chivalry. It called to its aid Music and Poetry, and they became its hand maids. The serenade and the war-song, the trumpet and the drum, with the lute and the harp, became instrumentalities in its progress and accompaniments to its pageantry. Thus War and Peace, Love and Courage, Honor and Politeness, wave-like, through the dark, deep surge of ages, tended to swell the onward, ever-advancing flow of enlightened civilization.

But time will not allow me longer to dilate upon so fruitful a theme. The brilliant pageant, with its evanescent symbols, has faded like a magical illusion. Their strong castles, save the green mounds and shattered ruins which mark their places,—are as effectually lost as the fragile wigwams which once glimmered in the moonlight of these valleys. Race after race has since died out and been forgotten in the very spots which were once the seats of their power, and the scenes of their most glorious achievements. And in reading, at even-tide, the pages of descriptive history or glittering romance—the pages of FROISSART, CHAUCER or SCOTT,—we think we sometimes hear the sound of time long passed, still murmuring over us, in the forest walks where the worn pilgrim was wont to hear the hermit's hymn, or in the lofty void above dark, ruined arches, like the lingering voices of those who have slept long within their graves. In the language of COLERIDGE—

"The Knights are dust,
And their good swords are rust,
Their souls are with the saints, we trust."

It needs no argument to show that the spirit of chilvary pervades this country. The lamps of Faith, Hope and Love burn as brightly in this temple of freedom, as ever they did in regal palace or baronial abode. Patriotism is stronger, more intense than elsewhere, in proportion to the value of our institutions above all others. Bravery and Honor nowhere exist in any higher degree; whilst in proper respect and devotion for Woman, we may safely challenge any nation on earth. If proof were wanting to point out what you already know, we have the authority of a distinguished English Lady, who recently wrote a book of travels, for saying: that a female may traverse this republic from one end to the other, in the public conveyances or otherwise, unattended and unprotected by relative or friend, and every where receive the utmost respect, courtesy and attention.—Long may this spirit of chivalry flourish, and may it ever animate every American heart. By rejecting what is ephemeral and false, and retaining those things which are true and beautiful, will we best improve the social condition of the people. Let us follow in peace, like the wise men of old, the star of true Hope to its birth-place, rather than the banner which, by war, seeks false and empty honors, lest our sole reward should be a sepulchre from which Righteousness hath fled.

LAGER BEER BILL.

It is now asserted by the Whig press, on the authority of the editor of the *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, a paper published in Harrisburg, that Governor BIGLER approved laws for Chester and Tioga counties precisely similar, in provisions, to the bill which he now refuses his assent, and which has been called the "Lager Beer bill." A desire to conduct this political campaign upon principle, and with due regard to truth, should forbid the publication of that which is notoriously untrue, and the Whig presses, in the interior of the State, should examine the articles of the *Telegraph* with a great deal of care before they endorse them. A wish to gain a triumph, no matter by what means obtained, induces the publication of many things which, under ordinary circumstances, editors would be ashamed to publish, and the truth of this is exemplified in the course of the *Telegraph*. The following is the bill which the Governor refuses to sanction:

An Act for the better Regulation of the Vending of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passage of this act no person or persons shall sell or expose to sale any beer, ale, porter, or other malt liquors, without a license for that purpose, first had and obtained from the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, in the same way and subject to the same rules and regulations as regards the licensing and keeping of beer houses, and the payment of the license fees to the commonwealth, as are now applied by law to the keepers of licensed inns and taverns.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no license shall be granted by the treasurer of any county, to any person or persons to sell spirituous liquors by the quart or otherwise, unless the person or persons applying for such license shall be retailers of foreign or domestic goods, wares and merchandize other than spirituous liquors, entitled to be classed equal with the fourteenth class, and have been thus regularly classed by the appraisers of mercantile taxes.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons vending spirituous or malt liquors without a license for that purpose, first had and obtained, according to the provisions hereinbefore provided, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be subjected to the same penalties that are now by law provided against the keepers of unlicensed tippling houses: *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to apply to the brewers of malt liquors or the manufacturers or rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes: *Provided*, That the applicants for license under this act shall not be required to give notice thereof by advertising in the newspapers of the proper county: and the said courts shall have power to grant said licenses at any term at which petitions may be presented: *And provided*, That nothing in this act contained, shall change the classification of venders of spirituous and malt liquors in the city and county of Philadelphia, or reduce the amount of license fees thereof.

E. B. CHASE, *Speaker of the House.*
M. M'CASLIN, *Speaker of the Senate.*

The objection to this bill does not consist in the fact of its compelling venders of beer, ale and porter to apply to the Court of Quarter Sessions for a license; but because it gives to the county Treasurers the authority to grant licenses to retailers of foreign and domestic goods to sell such liquors by the *quart or otherwise*.

The acts which the Governor signed, and which apply only to the counties of Chester and Tioga, simply require venders of beer, ale, porter, &c., &c.. to apply to the court of Quarter Sessions for a license, and so far they are similar to the above bill; but they do not give the county Treasurers of these counties authority to grant licenses to retailers of foreign and domestic goods to sell liquors by the *quart or otherwise*, and this it is which constitutes the great difference between these acts.

In this county, we well remember, that when it was fashionable for store-keepers to set down upon the counter a gill of whiskey, brandy, or some other kind of liquor, more drunkards were made by this system than were ever made by a regularly licensed inn-keeper. The moral portion of community never ceased in their efforts until the country was rid of the evil, for the evil did not consist in the mere fact of drinking, but in the fact that, while the customer was laboring under the excitement created by the liquor he drank, he was a much easier prey to the store-keeper, who sold him goods at enormous prices. Are we, then, to have the same scenes enacted over again? We are not opposed to store-keepers, but we say that the Treasurer of no county should grant licenses by which every little store in the country would become a rum shop and doggery, and Governor BIGLER is right in withholding his assent to the bill.

An honest temperance advocate will not desire that such a bill will become a law. In the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and in all the large towns of the Commonwealth, there would be established, under the provisions of the above act, more doggeries than ever before existed. For while it would drive the present venders of such liquors to the Courts of Quarter Sessions for license, the hundreds of little groceries and small stores would be licensed by the county Treasurers, and these would be in addition to those already in existence. If the present temperance movement is founded upon such false premises, then, we think, it were well to let things be as they are. But if it be a good movement, designed to reform society and drive vice from the land, laws should be enacted in furtherance of the project, which are the result of deliberation, judgment and thought, and not such as spring from that miserable disposition which some men have, to make reform movements enure to the benefit of political parties.

We ask those of our readers who desire the success of the temperance cause, to read the above bill carefully, and they can readily ascertain how willing members of the Legislature are, when they go to Harrisburg, to prostitute a good cause, in order to make capital for a political campaign.—*Butler Herald.*

The Murder in Brooklyn.

The awful tragedy in South Brooklyn has been ever since the main topic of conversation among the residents of our sister city.—There is something in this sorry affair so attrocious, that the blood runs cold in its recital. A father murdering his own child and struggling to take the life of his wife is almost without a parallel in the history of crime.

There have been rumors and conflicting accounts published in regard to this sad affair, but this morning we give the acts as accurately as they could be obtained. The murderer, J. N. T. Tucker, has been, for some time past, connected with the *Daily Freeman*, of Broklyn, as editor, and, we understand, has devoted some years of his life to the ministry, having been a Baptist preacher.

The murderer and his wife, Frances Tucker, were married about five years since, the husband having been previously married to a lady, by whom he has, living, four children, now in charge of the relations of his present wife, at Syracuse and Onondaga. In the beginning of their married state no troubles marred their happiness; but, after a while, quarrels of a family description, at times serious and alarming in their nature, became of frequent occurrence, and within the last two years have elicited from the husband threats of the most demoniacal kind.

On Wednesday afternoon Tucker left the office of the Brooklyn *Daily Freeman*, about 5 o'clock, with the intention of proceeding home to his family, according to his usual custom; but on his way he met some friends, with whom, it is asserted, he took considerable drink. In consequence of this he did not reach home until later than usual, and found his wife awaiting his arrival to take supper. Over the meal a discussion took place of a very unfriendly kind, and the name of the wife's relations were alluded to, Tucker, as was his custom on previous occasions, accusing his wife with the fact of setting her relatives in opposition to him.—This the wife denied; and when he was through he prevailed upon her to take a walk in Atlantic street, in order to get the benefit of the cool air.

Mrs. Tucker at first refused, being in no mood to walk or promenade after the unfriendly words which had passed, and moreover, she had just got the baby to sleep, and did not want to leave it. Her husband, however, was urgent in his request, that she should accompany him, and she finally consenting, they left their home to walk together.

The unfortunate couple had not proceeded far when Tucker again called up family and domestic affairs, saying that every one in his home was against him, and he would be revenged upon them all. This the wife denied, and urged her husband not to repeat this again, or harbor such thoughts. Tucker then drew a Colt's revolver, and, flourishing it about, still declared he would have vengeance, and threatened to blow his wife's brains out upon the spot if she denied again that they were all against him at home. At this the wife became herself excited, and exclaimed—"Well, blow them out," at the same time leaving her husband, and returning home.

At home the parties again met, Tucker having arrived there first. Here the quarrel was renewed, Tucker now finding fault with his wife for leaving him in the street, and making this desertion a new cause of complaint against her. It was in vain that the poor wife attempted to excuse herself upon the plea that he threatened in the public street to take her life; that she was afraid he would alarm the inhabitants and make her a public spectacle; and finally that she was fearful, unless she left him, he would execute his threat of blowing out her brains. The infuriated wretch still persisted that she should not have deserted him in the streets, and that this act was a new cause for vengeance. After a short time both went up stairs to their sleeping apartments, and upon reaching the bedroom on the third story front, where the little child was asleep on a trundle-bed, he rushed to a drawer and got out a small bottle of brandy, then went to the window and threw it out, and appeared desirous to jump out of the window, but eventually came back and said to his wife, 'Now will you protect me Frances?'

The wife answered that she would. He then went to a trunk and took out a razor.—He opened the blade, and, rushing to the bed, seized the helpless child, and cut his throat from ear to ear, nearly severing the head from the body.

Upon seeing this the frantic mother rushed to the window and halloed "Murder," but had scarcely done so when the villain made for her, and, seizing her by the throat, inflicted a horrible gash on her neck. The blade of the razor fortunately glanced, or a fatal wound would have been inflicted.

The brute then struck her with the but end of his revolver several times in the face.

At this critical moment the other child, an interesting little girl of six years, came into the room to see what was the matter.

The infuriated murderer rushed towards her, seized and cut her about the face and hands with the razor, and attempted to kill her. The poor mother, to save her children, fought desperately and successfully for the little girl.

The noise disturbed the other inmates of the house, and Mr. James Denysse, the landlord of the house, who occupied the lower part, in company with two young men, rushed up stairs to see what was the matter. Arriving at the apartments of Tucker, they found the door locked, but hearing the screams of murder in the room, without hesitation, they burst open the door, when the tragedy was revealed to them in all its horror. Upon the floor, in the centre of a great pool of blood, lay the mangled corpse of the little boy, its throat cut as described. The murderer stood erect, with glaring eyes, his thumbs and fingers clinching the neck of his wife, once sworn to love.

Blood flowed from wounds already received, and exhausted she lay a piteous spectacle. The young men instantly on entering the room made for the murderer, and with blows and kicks felled him to the floor before he had consummated his bloody work.

Resistance was out of the question, and the razor was torn from his hands, and the alarm given for the police. The greatest sensation prevailed outside when the murder became known, and hundreds of persons surrounded the house.

The police having arrived, he was hastily taken off to the Third district police station, where he was locked up. His manner was not that of a crazy man. He was placed alone under strict surveilance.

Dr. Hallett, of Atlantic street, was then called in, and he pronounced the poor child to be dead. He dressed the wounds of Mrs. Tucker, and she was put to bed, and a nurse provided for her. Yesterday morning she was in a fair way of recovery. Mrs Denysse and his two friends having arrived just in time to save her.

Coroner Ball being notified of the bloody deed, yesterday morning held an inquest upon the body of the murdered child, who was an interesting little boy between three and four years old, at the house in which the tragedy was enacted, No. 403 Atlantic street.

As we have above stated, this murder has excited the deepest feeling in Brooklyn, and the house in Atlantic street was yesterday visited by hundreds of people. The murdered innocent was a promising, intelligent little boy, and a great favorite among all the neighbors.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold, at the court house, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 4th day of September, 1854, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following real Estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 246 acres, more or less, about 150 cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house, one two story log house, two tenant houses, grist mill, saw mill, double log barn, and one frame stable thereon erected—also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Thomas Wisegarver, Michael Sills, and others—

Also, one tract of ridge land containing 21 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George H. Wisegarver, Michael Mosses, and others; all situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Herr and John W. Beeler.

Also, all defendant, Henry Dells interest, it being the one tenth part in a tract of land containing 294 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Fickes' heirs, Michael Shaffer, and others, situate in Union township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Dell.

Also, one lot of ground situate in Stonerstown fronting on 55th street, thence along an alley 44½ E. 380 feet, thence by lands of Abby Putts 170 feet, thence by lot of Henry Stonerook 220 feet, thence along 55th street 78 feet to the place of begining, all cleared and under fence, situate in Liberty township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Kensinger.

Also, one tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared and under fence, with a two story brick house, one tenant house, saw mill, one other house formerly used as an oil mill, and double log barn thereon erected—also a good apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of S. Crissman, Saml. Sills, and others, situate partly in St. Clair and partly in Union townships, Bedford county—

Also, one tract of land situate on the west side of Dunnings' mountain, containing 113 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of ——, situate in Union township, Bedford county—

Also, one other tract of Mountain land containing 200 acres, more or less, with a small house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Conrad Claycomb, Samuel Sills and others, situate partly in Union and partly in St. Clair townships, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the poperty of Michael Shimer.

Also, one Lot of ground situate in St. Clairsville with a two story frame tavern house, frame store house, ice house, cooper shop, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Jacob Walter on the north and alley on the south.

Also, one other lot of ground situate on the south side of St. Clairsville, containing 8½ acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of John R. Sowers, Joseph Carber, and others.

Also, one tract of Mountain land containing 111 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Honstine, David Fetters, and others; all situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel W. Lehman.

Also, one tract of land containing 108 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and double log barn thereon erected—also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Solomon Diehl, John Bowser, and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the propérty of Samuel Earnest.

JOHN ALSIP, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
August 4, 1854. }

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at the September Term, (4th day,) 1851.

John G Hinchman et al vs.	John Tredwell
John G Hinchman	Same
Peter Brant	Jacob May
George Feight admr	Samuel Whetstone et al
Henry M Brant & wife	Valentine Wertz
Jos S Morrison's admr	J M Vanhorn
Adam Easter	Robert Mickle et al
John S Bowser	Valentine Werts
Same	Same
Samuel Davis	James M. Reynolds
George Albright	Wm N Beall
Peter Smith	Michael Shimer
Elijah Bowen	Samuel H Tate Esq
Charles McLaughlin	Hezekiah Shipley
John King	M Lambertson
Same	Benj Cogan
Same	L Spiece
Henry Ickes	G B Wisegarver
Ezra Williamson & wife	Thomas Keeffe
George Vaughn	Wm Adams
Elijah Flora	Joel Lewis
Christian Stouffer	Herr & Beeler
Stewartson's Exrs	John Alstadt et al
Todd & Hughs	John W Beeler
Simon Stuckey	Charles Pensyl
Wm Griffith	James A Anderson
Jos Gregory	Bernard O'Neal et al
Jacob Barndollar	B W Garretson et al
Lewis Putt	Jacob Snider
Levi Agnew & wife	George Smith
Same	George Smith & wife
Same	Emanuel Smith
Alexander Price	Jos Price et al
Mercy May	Michael Devine

D. WASHABAUGH, *Prothonotary.*

Prothonotary's Office, }
August 4, 1854. }

STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber residing near Chambersburg, offers at private sale, one of his COBHAM (Stud) COLTS, bred from the celebrated imported English Dray Horse Cobham, four years old last May, 16¼ hands high, and of a beautiful Black color. He works well in harness. Also—A valuable blind MARE, good in harness.—Also—A fine lot of HEIFER and BULL CALVES thorough bred Durham.

JACOB HEYSER.

August 11, 1854.

THERE ARE few things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

THE LUNGS.—The lungs are the most liable of all the organs of the human body to take disease, especially in the winter, owing to the cold and variable state of the weather, which causes obstructions of the skin; the humours are driven in upon the internal organs, hence coughing and shooting pains in the breast are experienced. To any afflicted in this way, we would in the way of salutary advice say, buy Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup. Take it according to directions, and you will get well.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. SAMUEL H. TATE, of this Borough, as a candidate for Prothonatory subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. REED, ESQ., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. August 11, 1851.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. M. BALL, Esq., of Bedford, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic District Conference.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN S. RICHEY, ESQ., of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
Aug. 4, 1854.*

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM FARQUHAR, ESQ., as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS W. HORTON, Esq., of Broadtop township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce DANIEL BARLEY, Esq., of Middle Woodbury township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the county convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of HUGH MOORE, ESQ., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
June 23, 1854.*

SHERIFFALTY.

To the People of Bedford County.

The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

DANIEL W. LEHMAN.

May 12, 1854.*

Notice.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Werking, late of South Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. B. NOBLE,
Executor.

August 11, 1851.*

STRAY HEIFFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union Township, Bedford County, about the 20th day of June, a Muley Heiffer, with a bell, and crop out of the left ear and hole in the right.

The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD CONRAD.

August 11, 1854.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

The Cassville Male and Female Seminary of the Baltimore Conference, will open its last term of the second year, on Thursday, August the 10th, and its first term of the third year Nov. 16.

Expenses for Board, Tuition, Room-rent and Furniture, for one Academic year, $95.

Cassville, the seat of the Institution, is a romantic, mountainous region, twelve miles from the Penna. Rail Road, at Mill Creek, from which it is accessible by stages. The Board of Instruction will consist of seven, and will be prepared to impart instruction in all the Practical, Scientific, Classical, Literary and Ornamental branches usually taught in similar Institutions. Catalogues and circulars, or further information, can be had by addressing the Principal.

J. T. TOMLIN.

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.,
August 4, 1854.—2m.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1851—1y.

Franklin House.

Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21st.

OLIVER H. P. PARKER, of Ohio, and JAMES H. LAIRD, of this city, having leased the above well known and popular house, for a term of years, are now prepared to accomodate guests in a manner equal to any house in the City.

The location of this House is superior to any other, being in immediate proximity to business: also to most of the Banks, Public Offices, Post Office and the Exchange, where omnibusses start for all parts of the City.

The house having been put in thorough repair, and new furniture added, with many modern improvements, will add much to the comfort of guests. The tables will at all times be suppiled with the best the market affords, and nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to make the FRANKLIN truly the Travelers' Home.

Your patronage is most respectfully solicited.

PARKER & LAIRD.

July 21, 1854.

SUMMER HATS—a great variety for sale at the store of A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.

July 28, 1854.—2m.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

Fresh Arrival.

MRS. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just received from the eastern cities a beautiful assortment of Visetts and Scarf Visetts, Bonnets trimmed in the latest style, childrens' and Misses Flats, an elegant assortment of French worked collars and Under Sleeves, and a great variety of embroidered Ribbon for Sashes, together with ladies dress goods of every quality.

Bedford, June 16, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

BY AUTHORITY.

Resolution Proposing Amendments to the Constitution OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, under and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

PROPOSITION 1, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debt of the Commonwealth, and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SECTION 2. To pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted in case of war to repel invasions, suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall not be abolished till the said public debts be wholly paid, to consist of all the net annual income from the public works and stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing or that may be hereafter enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debts semi-annually to reduce the principle thereof by a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at a rate of not less than five per centum per annum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the Commonwealth, which shall be cancelled from time to time in a manner to be provided by law: no portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five hundred thousand dollars mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking fund shall be applied only to the purposes herein specified.

SECTION 3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any way be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, formed for any purposes.

SECTION 4. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debts shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war.

PROPOSITION 2, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

Prohibiting Municipal Subscriptions.

The Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association or corporation, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company or association.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. M'CASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

In Senate, April 28, 1851.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 22, nays 6.

Extract from the Journal.

T. A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, April 21, 1851.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 71, nays 20.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed April 29, 1851.

C. A. BLAGK, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office the day and year above written.

C. A. BLACK.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Journal of the Senate.

"Resolution No. 562, entitled 'Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the first proposition, the yeas were taken, agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darlington, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Quiggle, Sager, Slifer, and McCaslin, Speaker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, Kinser, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Slifer, Wherry, McCaslin, Speaker—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Darlington, Hamilton, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative,

Journal of the House of Representatives.

"The question recurring upon the final passage of the Resolutions, the first proposition was agreed to as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs, Abraham, Adams, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Cadwell, Calvin, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, De France, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hart, Herr, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Horn, Hummel, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackmon, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Miller, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parkee, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Sidle, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stewart, Stockdale, Strong, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Zeizler, Chase, Speaker—85.

NAYS—None.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question will the House agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken, agreably to the 10th article of the Constitution, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Beck, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Cadwell, Carlisle, Chamberlain, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Ediger, Eldred, Evans, Fry, Gallentine, Gibbone, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hiband, Hillier, Hipple, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, Lehigh,) Lowery, (Tioga,) Linn, Magee, Maguir, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Erke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonto, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Chase, Speaker—71.

NYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Beans, Bush Byerly, Eckert, Ellis, Hart, Herr, Horn, Hummel, M'Combs, Miller, Poulson, Putney, Sidle Stewart, Strong, Struthers, Ziegler—20.

Sone question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1851.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SEL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the "YEAS" and "NAYS" taken on the "Resolution relative o an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth," as the same appears on the Journals the two Houses of the General Assembly of this ommonwealth, for the Session of 1854.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said office this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-for.

C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Jy 14, 1854.—3m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable property, situate in Union Township, Bedford Couty, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolph Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Merson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stone, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good anplenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, (which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

Job Mann adm'r of the Estate of Jos. S. Morrison, deceased.
vs.
George Funk and Samuel Funk.
No. 202 August Term 1852 in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

Application of George Funk to have the above Judgment and those upon which it is bounded opened. The undersigned, appointed auditor, to report facts, &c. will sit to attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 16th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM M. HALL,
Auditor.

July 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

In the matter of exceptions filed to the account of Alexander Richeson, administrator of John Davis, late of Dublin Township, Fulton County, (formerly Bedford County,) deceased, the undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to examine said exceptions and report an account, will sit to attend to his duties at his office in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 14th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. H. TATE,
July 14, 1854, *Auditor.*

NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of Sam'l H. Tate, Esq., administrator Samuel Tate, late of West Providence Township, deceased, the undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to examine and report on said exceptions, and make an account, also to make a distribution among the heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M. HALL,
July 14, 1854. *Auditor.*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Farm, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 390 acres of patented land, on which is erected a good Double Dwelling House, good Bank Barn, Smoke House, Spring House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all other necessary outbuildings. About 180 acres of his land cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation. About 20 acres of meadow, and more can be made. This land is capable of being made into three farms, and has an excellent orchard of choice fruit upon it. It is situated about six miles north of Schellsburg—and only 1½ miles from a good mill, and in a pleasant neighborhood. For further information, enquire of

ANDREW HORN.

July 14, 1854.—3m.*

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm, in Colerain Township, either in hunting, hunting, or otherwise, as I will enforce the law against any person so trespassing with respect to persons.

WM. S. BEEGLE.

July 14, 1854.

A new Falling Top Buggy and Brass Mountain Harness, of very superior eastern work, made to order, for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

More New Goods AT THE NEW STORE.

Rupp & Oster

Respectfully inform their numerous patrons that they are now receiving direct from Baltimore and Philadelphia, in addition to their Spring supply, a large and handsome assortment of new style

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Of the newest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people; all of which they will sell at the shortest possible advance for CASH, or upon a short credit to good and PUNCTUAL customers. Having purchased our goods CHEAP FOR CASH, and having adopted for our motto, "*Quick sales and small profits*," we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of purchasers, in search of cheap bargains, to call before purchasing elsewhere.

We therefore respectfully invite all, and the *Ladies especially*, to call and see, learn our prices, and judge for themselves. We will show our goods with pleasure, whether you wish to buy or not, and hope by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ All kinds of produce taken for goods.

June 9, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that they have just received and opened a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at *low prices* either for cash or country produce. Their assortment is very large, and has been selected with great care; consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, Jeans, Satinets and Linens, for men and boys wear: Ladies *fine dress goods* in great variety, among which will be found Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mous De Laines, Tissue, Baredges, Chintz's, Lawns, &c. &c.,—also Calicoes of every description: Brown and Bleached Muslins, Shirting, Sheetings, Ticking, Table Diapers, Crash, Cotton Baggings, Osnaburgs, Hosiery for men, women, and children; Hat and English Crapes: Bonnet Silks and Ribbons of all descriptions; Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs; Linen Edgings and Laces: Silk Laces and Fringes. Our stock of *mourning goods* will be found very superior, to which we invite especial attention.

Shoes and Boots.—Mens, Youths, and Childrens Boots—Ladies fine Shoes and Bootees; best silk lasting Gaiters, assorted colors—Misses Gaiters and Jenny Lind Ties—also fine shoes for men and boys.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, latest styles, consisting of Gossamer, Belgrade, Florence Braid, French lace, together with every other style to be found in the eastern cities—also Tampico and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, and a very superior article of Silk Slouch Hats.

An elegant assortment of Groceries, such as crushed, pulverized and Brown Sugars, best Coffee, Hummell's Extract of Coffee, Baker's Broma, Corn Starch, Golden Syrup, and N. O. Molasses, together with a great variety of other articles which would occupy too much space to enumerate. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Bedford, April 14, 1854.

SPRING GOODS! LOW PRICES!!

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers that they have just received a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which, for cheapness, quality, and style, surpasses any Stock they have heretofore offered. We name in part:

Blue, Black, Brown, and Olive French Cloths, Black, Mixed, and Fancy Cassimers, Coatings, Cantonets, Summer Cloths and Cassimers, Cassinetts, Kentucky Janes, Velveteens and Cords, Russia Duck, Linen Drillings, Table Damask, Jacquer'd Diapers, &c.

Rag, Listing, Hemp, and Wollen Carpeting, Mattings of various widths, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

280 pieces Summer Calicoes, all colors and prices;
55 pieces Blue Drills and Summer Pant Stuffs;
20 pieces Bed Ticking and Furniture Checks;
40 pieces Bleached Muslins, from 6 to 18 cents;
25 pieces Plain and Figured Barage De Laines;
20 pieces Blk. Gro de Rhine, water'd & chang. Silks;

Alpaccas, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Plain, Swiss, & Dotted Muslins, Jaconets, Colored Crapes, Shallies, Silk Tissues, Broka Barage, Wash'd Blond, Tarletons, Hollands, French Embroidered Sleeves, Collars & Hdkfs., Ribbonds, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Trimming Braids, Blk. Silk & Fancy Cravats, Lustre & Lisle Thread Ginghams, Domestic Ginghams, &c., &c.

Mens', Boys', & Childrens' Summer Hats, Misses' Flats, Bonnets, &c.; Mens' & Boys' City-made Calf-skin Boots & Shoes; Ladies' & Misses' Morocco Bootees, Gaiters, Slippers & Ties, of the very best quality: Hardware, Bar Iron, Anvils, Vices, Springs, Nails, Scythes, Traces, Cords, &c.; Wooden Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Brooms, Queensware, Stoneware.

Groceries of every kind. Best Rio Coffee, Java Coffee, Rice, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Extract Coffee, Linseed, Whale, & Patent Oils; New Orleans & Porta Rica Sugars, and Crushed, Clarified, and Pulverized Loaf Sugars.

We respectfully invite every one in search of bargains to give us a call before purchasing. Returning our thanks to all who have so kindly patronized us, we respectfully solicit their renewed favors.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce received for Goods at Cash prices.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

April 14, 1854.

FISH.—Fresh Shad, Mackerel, and Herring, for sale at RUPP & OSTER'S.

BACON—A nice lot of Country cured for sale at the CHEAP SIDE.

Transparent Window Shades received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

BONNETS.—A new supply of very cheap Bonnets just received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the City of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

*** See advertisement.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested, either as heirs, creditors, or otherwise, are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, on Friday, the 8th day of September next, at the Court House, for confirmation, at which time and place they may attend, if they think proper.

The account of George Mardorff, administrator of Ann Martha Hyde, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The account of Daniel Barley, administrator of Conrad Barley, formerly of Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., administrator of Abraham Otte, late of Harrison township, deceased.

The account of George Baughman, administrator of Dewalt Mortimore, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Robert C. Galbraith, one of the executors of the last Will, &c., of Wm. Galbraith, late of Napier township, deceased.

The account of Samuel Clark, Guardian of Maria Mock, now Maria Carn, wife of John Carn.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., administrator with the will annexed, of Ann Lehman, deceased.

The final account of Isaac Dicken, administrator of Jesse Dicken, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of Samuel Oster, executor of the last Will, &c., of Henry Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of George Fluck, administrator of Catharine Fluck, late of Liberty township, deceased.

The final account of Josiah Miller, Esq., administrator of Christian Wolford, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

The account of Michael Reed, Esq., Trustee of Mrs. Rebecca Wertz, under the last Will, &c., of Philip Reed, late of Franklin County, deceased.

The account of James O'Neal, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Peter O'Neal, late of Providence township, deceased.

The account of David Housare, administrator of George Buxton, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of James Allison, executor of the last will and testament of Michael Hammer, late of Napier township, deceased.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Aug. 4, 1854. *Register.*

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Farm on which he at present resides, situate 4½ miles west of Schellsburg, in Juniata Township, Bedford County, on the Turnpike Road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, containing 246 acres of good land, 125 acres cleared, 15 acres of meadow and land sufficient for making as much more. The buildings are a good dwelling house, part log and part stone, (the stone part rough-cast,) Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Granary, Dry-house, &c.—a Well of excellent water near the door, and a running pump a short distance off. Also, a fine orchard of choice fruit, say 200 trees, consisting of Apples, Cherries, Plums, Pears, &c. About fifty acres of the land is well set in Clover.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase a fine Farm with a small sum of money can do so by calling on the subscriber.

GEORGE G. BURNS.

June 2, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens?"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854.—1y.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M.D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,
Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Phildelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the books and accounts of the late Solomon Mason, Esq., have been left in the hands of William T. Chapman, Esq., for collection. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

J. B. BOGGS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

To the Citizens of Bedford.

A. L. HICKEY & CO., No. 148 CHESNUT STREET, above Sixth, Philadelphia, have now on hand one of the largest, cheapest and most varied assortment of their improved steel spring sole leather

TRUNKS

ever offered to the public, with a fine article of Light Weight Sole Leather Trunks, Carpet and Leather Bags, for travelling in Europe. Also a splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, &c., &c., ranging in price from two to thirty dollars, with a fine varity of Hobby Horses, Propellers, Gigs, &c.

All of the above articles we will sell low for cash.

Prize Medal awarded at the World's Fair in London in 1851. A. L. HICKEY & CO.,
No. 148 Chesnut Street, Phila.

May 26, 1854.—3m.

Ice Cream.

The subscriber has opened his Ice Cream Saloon for the present Season, and is fully prepared to serve up this delicacy in the best style.—He has two Parlors, handsomely furnished—one for Ladies, the other for Gentlemen.—He also keeps a constant supply of cakes and Confectionary of every description, and the best of Mead and Small Beer.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

June 16, 1854.

Patent Leather, Enamel do., Saddler's Moroccos, and new style Enamel Cloth for Carriage Trimming, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHARPEN YOUR SCYTHES.—If you want a Grindstone, warranted good, call at the store of

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WHO WANTS A BONNET.—Bonnets and Misses Flats—a large supply just received and for sale, at reduced prices, by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 9, 1854.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

Russell & Boyd,

Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and the adjoining counties.

Agencies, collections and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

☞OFFICE in Juliana Street, sonth of the Court House, and opposite the residence of William Lyon, Esq.

April 22, 1853.—1y.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raignel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, so common, it is of inestimable value.—During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual or traveller should be without it, as it enables the system to resist the influence of incipient disease, which lurk in a changing climate.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. Brown, at his Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in Bedford, Pa. by SAM'L D. SOTT.

Sept. 30, 1853—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to ship all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

James M. Gibson

Respectfully begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity that he has added to his former stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, embracing Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Wear for Men and Boys, Hats, &c., &c. Also Boots and Shoes in great variety for men, women, and children—a very large supply of SEGARS of a very superior quality, also half-Spanish and Common—Tobacco and Snuff—Raisins, Prunes, Nuts in variety and candies of every quality and flavor—Spices of every description—Ready-Made Clothing—a very superior article of Shaving Cream and Perfumery of the richest and most approved quality—Syrups of various flavors, a superior article of Yeast Powders, to which he invites especial attention—Young Hyson and Imprial Teas, Toys, Envelopes, and Trimmings. His stock of *Jewelry* is not only large, but of a very fine quality. He has also on hand a supply of most excellent CLOCKS. As usual, he will constantly keep Flour, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Molasses, &c., &c. He returns many thanks for the generous patronage heretofore conferred upon him, and respectfully asks for a continuance of former favors, satisfied that he can render satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Bedford, May 20, 1853.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at private sale, the valuable farm on which he at present resides, situate one mile from Adolphus Ake's Mill, in Bobbs Creek, in Union Township, Bedford County, near the public Road leading from Schellsburg to Hollidaysburg, within half a day's drive of the latter place, containing two hundred and sixty-nine acres, the principal part Creek bottom land, about 125 acres cleared, of which 25 acres is Meadow, the balance well timbered, and well watered by the Bobbs Creek running through it. There is an excellent site on the premises, calculated for either a Grist Mill or a Sawmill—there is a variety of choice grafted fruit trees on the farm. The building are three log Dwelling Houses, with a good never failing Well of water at the Door, a good Barn finished off with Graneries, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out buildings. Also a good Tanyard lot with vats sunk and building on. The above is all patented land, and a clear title will be made to the purchaser. This property is situate within half day's drive of Bedford, and within 5 miles of St. Clairsville.

Any person wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, which will be very moderate, by calling with the subscriber residing on the property.

JOHN H. AKE.

Jan. 20, 1854.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Watches and Jewelry

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day & 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled on that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

MISS MARGARET C. FETTERLY

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity that she is prepared to make Dresses, of every description, in the newest style and on the most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements to keep a general assortment of TRIMMINGS for Dresses, Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call. She will also keep BONNETS, and a general variety of Fancy articles. She hopes to meet a liberal encouragement.

April 21, 1854.*

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Not a Particle of Mercury in it!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishingly good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. MINGE, a practising Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

Still another Cure for Scrofula.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it truly a valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

Salt Rheum of 20 years Standing Cured.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

EDWIN BURTON, commissioner of the revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

BENNETT & BEERS, Prop'rs,
No. 125, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

For sale by Dr. S. D. Scott, Bedford—J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run—A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines every where.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Strong Testimony in favor of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia; the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.

Hatch & Broomhall, W. Chester, Pa., 1850, said: "The general satifaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Bitters, is, perhaps unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gold."

Abel Turrel, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozen to a very respectable Baptist Clergyman of my acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters.

C. E. Lathrop, Tunkhannock, Pa., May 25 1851, said: "Almost any number of certificates can be obtained from some of the best men in this section as to the efficacy of the German Bitters, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good report."

A. B. Kaufman, Lancaster, April 30, 1850, said: "I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Inactivity of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permanent relief. A friend, with much pursuasion, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commmence the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has happily improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years younger; and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while, ten days ago, I would have as soon undertaken to *square the circle* as to have attempted it."

For sale by DR. S. D. SCOTT, Bedford, and respectable dealers in medicine everywhere.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of City-made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at first cost to close out his stock of this description.

JOHN MILLER.

May 5, 1854.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,

Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854. The postponement has arisen from the desire of the Principal to commence and prosecute the studies of the school year in the most vigorous manner and with the *corps of Instruction unbroken.* Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL, who has been associated as Permanent Assistant in the Academy, cannot be present until the time fixed upon; and the Principal feels that his own health requires the fullest vacation that circumstances will justify.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes.* While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it: and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America. No extra charge for this study will be made during the present school year.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

ENVELOPES,

DIE SINKING & ENGRAVING.

Dies altered, Envelopes stamped with business cards, Homœopathic Envelopes, self-sealed and printed. Paper Bags for putting up Garden and Flower Seeds, with printed directions, at 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, by

WILLIAM COLBERT.

N. B. *Orders will be delivered by Express, or as per agreement.*

March 24, 1854.—6m.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 1st Monday of Sept. (being the 4th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 11th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord 1854.

JOHN ALSIP,
Sheriff.

Aug. 11, 1854.